

PAWAN CHAMLING
DISTINGUISHED VOICE GLOBALLY

GLOBAL CLIMATE SUMMIT
FINDING SOLUTIONS THROUGH REGIONAL & GLOBAL ACTION
Beverly Hills, California, USA, November 18-19, 2008



Published by :
Department of Information and Public Relations
Government of Sikkim

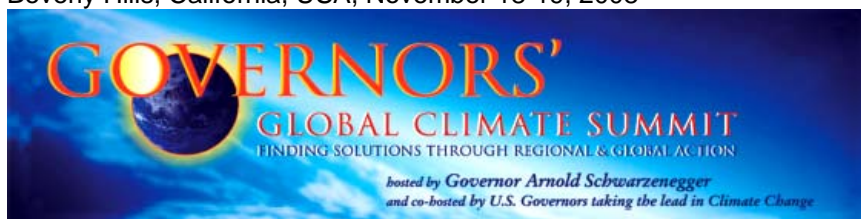
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Printed at :

Surya Printograhics, Delhi

Design & Layout:

aadit prakashan, gtk.

Price Rs. 150/-



“People worship gods and goddesses or have faith in the omnipotence of the Almighty conceived as different entities by different faith practitioners. And as creation of the God we have forests, plants, animals and range of other living organisms that are sustained on complementary note. Now that on a very naïve understanding, we deduce that global challenges manifesting in erratic climatic behaviour, snow melting, flooding, land slides etc. are due to large scale disturbances caused by human interference to ruin the divine sanctity. Therefore, to live with Nature, in close proximity of all that is natural is the sure answer to this challenge and which, in fact, is worshipping the Gods in absolute sense.”

Chief Minister, Sikkim

-Pawan Chamling



“Few challenges facing America and the world are more urgently combating climate change. The sign is beyond the speech and the paths are clear. Sea levels are rising, coast lines are shrinking. We see lots of drought, sweeping famine and storms that are going stronger with each passing frequency. Climate change, if left unattended, will continue to weaken our economy and therefore our national security...I know many of you are working to confront this challenge ... When I take office, you can be sure that the United States will once again engage vigorously in this negotiation.. and work for a new era of global cooperation on climate change... I promise you this when I am President .. any Nation who join in this cause on combating climate change will have an ally in the United States of America.”

President, USA

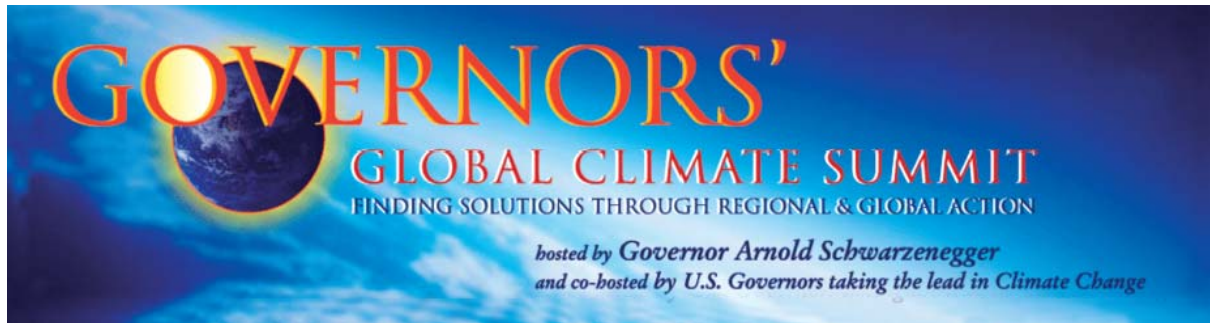
-Barack Obama

***Excerpt from Telecast Message**



“Right here today is an example of how we have evolved and now we see all the Officials from China here today, from India, from Mexico, from Brazil, from Indonesia, Great Britain and the lists go on and on from around the world and the same Summit working together to achieve the same goal... We will have an important discussion here everything from curbing deforestation to making sure that the developing nations and the developed nations are all working together for the mutual beneficial outcome... Yes, our revolution now does have soldiers and they are spreading about the globe. I am very happy about that and I want to say thank you to everyone here.. for coming here.”

Governor, California
- Arnold Schwarzenegger



*“If you have not been to the Indian State of Sikkim,
I recommend it. It is nestled in the Himalayas”*

- Scott Pelley, CBS
While anchoring the Summit



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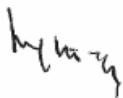
Shri Pawan Chamling has entered the fifteenth year of public service as the Chief Minister of Sikkim. As the longest serving Chief Minister of the Country as on today, Shri Chamling occupies a very eminent place in the political firmament of the Country, contributing in his own unique way, towards political craftsmanship on the strength of his hard work, commitment, sincerity, honesty and his unflinching conviction to respect people as the fountain head of all power. Widely hailed as the 'dark horse' for his revolutionary zeal, Shri Chamling has been credited to have completely reversed the gloomy era of near-collapsed economy and social isolation and disintegration imminent in the Sikkimese society in the early 1990s. With a clarion call to restore democratic values in Sikkim, he was sworn in as the Chief Minister on December 12, 1994. As they say, there is no looking back for him ever since. Having restored the democratic environment, Shri Chamling has moved forward step by step to overcome difficult challenges and has achieved goals that had looked so distant earlier on. As we stand today and now, one thing is quite evident that the world at large has begun noticing Shri Chamling as the catalyst to initiate globally relevant measures to combat global challenges including global warming and climate change.

He has been the only political leader from India to have been invited to take part in the Governors' Global Climate Summit thus representing the entire Country at Los Angeles, USA on November 18 and 19, 2008. The Summit was addressed by Shri Chamling making his forceful presentation that clearly manifested firm commitment of India towards mitigation of climate change challenges. Shri Chamling also dwelt in greater detail about the impact felt at the local level as well as initiatives undertaken by Sikkim Government to combat global warming.

The challenge posed by global warming has engaged the best minds of the world to avoid the resulting catastrophic impacts on the world's ecosystems, oceans, Himalayas, water supplies, food production and many more. In the post Summit communication, the officials in California, USA have evinced their keen interest to work collectively with Sikkim in different areas under the aegis of International framework known as **REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation)**. In the area of stabilizing the climate and in establishing a collaborative and cooperative global regime, the role of Chief Minister, Shri Pawan Chamling is crucial and decisive to the final outcome.

Foreword

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Pawan Chamling's reputation as the catalyst to bring about socio-economic transformation in Sikkim and by general implication to the Country as a whole has been recognized worldwide. The personal invitation extended to the Chief Minister by the California Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger to attend the two-day Governor's Global Climate Summit held in Los Angeles has been testimony to Chief Minister's global standing. During the Summit held on November 18 & 19, 2008, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Pawan Chamling made his in-depth presentation before the world leaders comprising of elected representatives, scientists, academicians and UN's representatives. Dwelling upon the impacts of climate change and issues of mitigations in the context of Sikkim and India on a larger context, Dr. Chamling enriched the global experiment and global efforts. The Information and Public Relations Department is pleased to publish the important presentation made by the Chief Minister along with other relevant communications preceding and following the Summit. We are confident that this Book will inform the general masses of the State about the many initiatives of the Chief Minister to mitigate the challenges of Global Warming.



MG Kiran, IAS
Commissioner-cum-Secretary
Information and Public Relations Department
Government of Sikkim, Gangtok



GLOBAL CLIMATE SUMMIT

FINDING SOLUTIONS THROUGH REGIONAL & GLOBAL ACTION

Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governors, Premiers and representatives from US and other Countries, Members and representatives from NGOs and the Corporate Houses, academicians, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen

It is great privilege for me to attend this Summit and am delighted to be part of this novel international initiative of the Governor of California, Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger and thank him for giving me an opportunity to share my perceptions in this distinguished gathering on the key issues of global concern in our times – climate change.

Today, we meet at an unprecedented turbulent and uncertain juncture in contemporary times. The world has recently witnessed an unprecedented energy crisis with oil and gas prices reaching unimaginable highs. The scenario has been further compounded by increase in food prices and plunging of international financial markets into a volatile and high risk situation with continuing credit crunch and decline in investor confidence.

Despite the diverse nature of economies amongst the countries, it is, indeed, an interconnected world that we live in and, by and large, we are all exposed to the risks and uncertainties inherent in the situation. Thus, we need to keep our attention focused on the fundamentals to enable the world economy to regain its vibrancy and restore a positive outlook for growth, in particular for developing countries.



Whenever I dwell on the Climate Change issues, I am reminded of the Indian civilizational legacy that emphasized the need for harmony between Man and Nature, rather than Man triumphing over Nature; enduring philosophy that

was reflected time and again by our seers over the millennia and contribution of great Indian leaders of yester decades.

I am also reminded of the famous lines of our Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi – “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need but not every man’s greed”. Mahatma Gandhi’s profound observation should serve as our guiding principle in global efforts to preserve our planet. He also said, and I quote, “The earth, the air, the land and the water, are not an inheritance from our forefathers, but a loan from our children. So we have to hand over to them at least as it was handed over to us”. No doubt, today the humanity faces a very real threat to its very survival on this only known inhabited planet due to the dangers emanating from Climate Change.

India recognized the need for global cooperation on environment protection long back. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was one of the few Heads of State or Government to attend the first international conference on environment protection held in Sweden in 1972. India was among the first countries in the world to set up a separate Ministry of Environment. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi spoke of the need to balance development and conservation in his address to the United Nations in 1987. Indian leaders were not only pioneers in the global environment movement, but echoed India’s age-old considered views, conviction and commitment to environment protection.

As we all are aware, the Fourth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, brought home the fact that Climate Change is taking place due to an accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere as a result from intensified industrial activity in the last two centuries. Now, we do recognize that the risks from such Climate Change are real, serious and immediate. They need to be addressed with a sense of great urgency, if potentially catastrophic consequences are to be avoided. We do realize that its consequences would not manifest in the zone of the distant future; instead, we are beginning to witness them even in our own lifetime. The world has started witnessing more frequent and extreme climatic events such as hurricanes, typhoons and heavy rains; unprecedented rapid decrease in the polar ice-caps; and glacial retreats. The developing countries are the most vulnerable and least equipped to cope with climate challenge risks of these climatic changes.

Climate change is a global phenomenon that requires an international response under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Any new cooperative effort to tackle climate change should not undermine the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, but rather complement these instruments. The need of the hour is to forge a meaningful and implementable international consensus to deal with them. While doing so it is important for the developed countries to recognize the linkages of climate change with the energy security and the food security for the developing countries. Yes, in this

endeavor, the paths for developed, developing and under-developed nations may be different, but we all must aim to achieve a common focused goal.

It is still not too late to initiate concerted efforts to redress this crucial global cross-cutting issue, where only a multilateral and collaborative approach among nations will be able to provide the required response. Going by the success of earlier campaigns, ongoing global initiatives at various levels and the truly vibrant and encouraging response at this distinguished gathering, I am confident that we can and we will succeed to collectively advance durable solution to this global challenge.



Reiterating our considered national approach, I may say that we are prepared to make our contribution, with a sense of global responsibility. But, it must be recognized that no outcome will be viable and command a global consensus, unless it is seen as being fair and equitable. Equity demands the acknowledgement and acceptance of the principle that each citizen of the globe has an equal entitlement to the global atmospheric space. This would eventually lead us to a per capita convergence of GHG emissions. I realize that this cannot happen overnight but this crucial aspect merits due consideration in the initiatives to arrive at global consensus.

Another important issue pertains to the historical accountability which is often lost sight of. Generally, some initiatives focus the attention entirely on the current GHG emissions. There is no denying the fact that the current CHG emissions only add to the problem to the extent that they accumulate for the future. It shows that our present crisis is the result of activity of the past two centuries, where the contribution of present day developing countries had been minimal. On the matter of current GHG emissions, India's record is impressive. Despite being a continental-sized economy with a billionth plus population, India's per capita level of emission is only 1.1 ton, as against 20 tons in the US, and that of Europe is over 10 tons. Additionally, during the past decade, while our economy has grown at 8% per annum, our energy growth has been a modest 3.7%, thus keeping the rise in emissions considerably low.



And, incidentally, despite the targets for reductions in emissions that countries assumed under the Kyoto Protocol, there are unlikely to be made. The UNFCCC, which was agreed to by consensus in Rio in 1992, recognizes this historical responsibility. It is for this reason that emission targets were confined to developed countries and the Framework Convention accepted the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”.

I emphasize the need not to lose sight of this fundamental and universally accepted principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities between the developed and developing worlds. It is also a fact that more and not less development is the best way for developing countries to address themselves to the issue of preserving the environment and protecting the climate. In a way, development is a right, central to people’s progress and critical to the eradication of poverty, fostering peace, stability and security of all.

It is rightly perceived that in the developing countries, generally, we do not have the luxury of time. Our political compulsions force us to meet the aspirations of our people quickly even as we as policy planners subject ourselves to newer and more rigid international standards and norms. Still, I understand that, by and large, the developing countries are committed to sustainable development, to be supported by transfer from developed countries of new and additional financial resources and technology on preferential and concessional terms. Emission reductions would follow as a result of sustainable development and not be the vehicle for sustainable development. This is an important distinction, and needs to be appreciated.



As a responsible developing economy, India maintains a good balance between its development imperatives and environmental sustainability. In order to eradicate poverty and bring about a modest increase in the living standards of our people, we need to significantly increase our energy consumption. The Report of the India's Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy envisages an increase in power generation from a current level of 1,60,000 megawatts to about 8,00,000 megawatts by 2030-31.



In order to meet this magnitude of power requirement, we will need to pursue all available forms of energy. Our energy mix currently is 51% based on coal, 36% on oil, 9% natural gas and only 2% from hydropower and nuclear energy. If this energy mix remains unchanged over the next 25 years then our dependence on fossil fuels will continue and much of our energy requirement will have to be sourced from abroad. It is estimated that in 2030-31, we would need to import 66% of our coal, 90% of our oil and 60% of our natural gas. This would obviously not be a good scenario for India's energy security. In order to effectively address this, we took recourse to the civil – nuclear cooperation duly ending the decade's long international nuclear isolation. Our current estimates are that we can scale up nuclear power generation to at least 63,000 Mega Watts by 2030-31.

We are exploring innovative ways to expeditiously respond to the sectoral tasks on climate change and some of them are ready to take off. For example, provision of Compact Fluorescent Lamps at the price of normal bulbs to

domestic households. The price difference between the price of CFL and the price of the normal bulb is slated to be recovered through the sales of carbon credits that accrue due to the lower energy consumption and carbon emissions of CFLs. I have been given to understand that this project could reduce 240 million tonnes of CO₂ every year and lead to a reduction of 10,000 Mega Watt of electricity demand in India.

Recognizing the linkages between climate change and energy security, our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on 30th June 2008, released National Action Plan on Climate Change. Under this action plan eight National Mission namely National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, National Mission for a Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change has been launched.

I feel that there are two ways in which climate change could impact on our economic development. Firstly, there will be additional costs due to the unavoidable need to adapt to climate change that has already taken place, and will inevitably take place, as a result of the cumulative and continuing accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. The poorer the country, the greater the risks and, therefore, greater the costs of adaptation. Even currently, it is estimated that India is already spending about 2.5% of its GDP on adaptation and this percentage is likely to go up significantly in the years to come.

Secondly, there will be costs to be incurred if concerns over climate change compel a significant and accelerated shift in the energy mix of the country, away from the current reliance on fossil fuels to non-fossil fuels. The patterns of economic activity, in agriculture, industry and sciences, will need to undergo a transition which will require investments in new technologies and equipment.

With a solemn responsibility to contribute to global effort, India has taken major steps to further enhance the sustainability of its growth. We genuinely believe that it is in our best interests to pursue environmentally sustainable growth. As our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has said, and I quote “Our people want higher standards of living, but they also want clean water to drink, fresh air to breathe and a green earth to walk on”.

Distinguished participants, I represent the people of the 22nd State of India which is nestled in the lap of Himalayas. Let me share a few facts about Sikkim and our experiences vis-à-vis the impacts felt in my part of the Country.

Sikkim: the geography

The State of Sikkim lies in the North Eastern region of the Country of India. We share three international borders with the neighbouring Countries of China in the North, Nepal in the West and Bhutan in the East. Sikkim with a total geographical area of 7,096 sq. km accounts for 0.2 percent of total geographical area of India.



Sikkim has a unique geographical characteristic where within a distance of over 114 kms, one finds five opulent climatic zones. These climatic zones - tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, sub-alpine and alpine are placed within the altitudinal range of 300 meters to 8,598 meters above mean sea level with the towering presence of Mount Kanchenjunga, the third highest mountain in the world, as our guardian deity. With more than 60% of the geographical area lying above altitude of 3,000 meters, the state has largely an alpine ecosystem nurturing exquisite range of flora and fauna.

Sikkim- a biodiversity hotspot:

Although small in terms of geographical land mass, we are privileged to host over twenty six percent of the Country's biodiversity. Safe in the lap of mount Kanchenjunga characterized by serene lakes and hot springs, from illusive Red Panda to the docile Yaks with 84 Glaciers and 690 species of butterfly, so on and so forth, we generally feel ourselves living in God's own land!

The salient features of our diversity are illustrated as under:

State Flower	-	Nobile Orchid (<i>Dendrobium nobile</i>)
State Tree	-	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron niveum</i>)
State Animal	-	Red Panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>)
State Bird	-	Blood Pheasant (<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>)
Mammals	-	150 species
Birds	-	552 species
Butterflies	-	690 species
Fish	-	48 species
Flowering plants	-	4500 species
Rhododendrons	-	36 species
Medicinal plants	-	424 species
Ferns & Fern allies	-	362 species
Tree ferns	-	8 species

Primulas	-	60 species
Oaks	-	11 species
Orchids	-	515 species
Conifers	-	16 species
Bamboos	-	23 species
Glaciers	-	84 numbers
Mountains & Peaks	-	28 numbers
Rivers & Streams	-	104 numbers
Lakes & Wetlands	-	227 numbers

(More details could be accessed at www.sikenvis.nic.in)

Important Mountain peaks

1. Mt. Kanchenjunga
2. Mt. Kabru
3. Mt. Talung
4. Mt. Sinolchu
5. Mt. Simvo
6. Mt. Pandim
7. Mt. Rathong
8. Mt. Paunhri
9. Mt. Kokthang
10. Mt. Lamaongden
11. Mt. Masunyange

Important lakes

1. Khe-cheod-palri
2. Gurudongmar
3. Lam Pokhari
4. Changu (Tsomgo)
5. Laxmi Pokhari
6. Cholamu
7. Bidang cho
8. Menmecho
9. Majur Pokhari
10. Sima Choka
11. Dudh Pokhari
12. Samiti lake
13. Ram-Laxman (Twin Lake)

Hotspots

1. Phurcha-chu
2. Ranglop Cha-chu
3. Gangyap Chhutshen
4. Takrumtshen
5. Yumesamdongt chachhu

6. Yumthang-tshachhu
7. Zee Tshachu
8. Shagyong Phedok Tshachhu
9. Tholung Kangtshachuu

Important Glaciers

1. Zemu Glacier
2. Rathong Glacier
3. Lonak Glacier
4. Hidden Glacier
5. Talung Glacier
6. North Lonak Glacier
7. South Lonak Glacier
8. Tista Khangse Glacier



Zemu Glacier : Sikkim Himalayas

Important Passes

1. Nathu-la
2. Jelep-la
3. Batang-la
4. Chiwabhanjang
5. Chorten Nyima-la
6. Donkia-la
7. Cho-la
8. Kongra-la
9. Lungma-la



In the snowy height – Nathula Pass in Indo-China border

Climate change induced challenges:

Reports suggest that the Himalayan Glaciers have been found in a state of general retreat since 1850 with the rate of retreat accelerating in recent years. Indian food security is largely derived from the irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh States whose rivers are primarily fed by glacier melting in the Himalayas. The Himalayas are regarded as the “Water Tower of Asia” and contain the largest chunk of ice outside the Polar Regions providing critical dry season and long term water storage. Nearly 1.5 billion people live in the basins of the rivers that rise in the Greater Himalayas. At this juncture, we need to further sharpen our understanding of the Himalayas to ensure better environmental and food security regime.

In our State of Sikkim also, there have been increasing signs of global warming induced changes manifesting itself in ecological imbalance in the form of increasing deglaciation and irregular climatic behavior. Climate Change is a global problem but Himalayan States like ours will have major impact and we will be major victim of this change. We will be disproportionately affected and most likely to suffer due to various consequences of climate change though we

have minimal contribution for adding to green house gas emission. Manifesting itself in erratic monsoon, flooding and landslides, unusually warmer winter, less volume of snow fall etc, this has started to upset the cycle of mountain ecology and local economy as well.

Sikkim has large number of glaciers and they are acting as natural reservoirs for supply of water to major river systems of the State. Studies reveal that Sikkim has 84 glaciers covering an area of 440 sq km. The total extent of permanent snowfields was measured as 251 sq.km. This makes total extent of an area under glaciers and permanent snowfields as 691 sq.km. which is nearly 10% of the total geographical area of the State. These glaciers are acting as natural reservoirs for pure water to major river systems of the State.

Glaciers in Sikkim Himalaya are concentrated in the North West and North East extremes of the State with Zemu glacier as the longest.

Our initiatives and interventions:

In this august forum of this distinguished policy makers, experts, professionals and academicians, I would like to humbly highlight some of the local initiatives we have undertaken during the last one and a half decade in the State of Sikkim. In the global context, these may appear to be small effort to mitigate the fallout of global warming. But as the custodian of Sikkim Himalayan eco-system, we have tried our best to play a very responsible role to maintain the environmental sanctity of this eco system which inter alia contributes to the national and world scenario.

We initiated our journey on a very conscious note in 1996 when we observed the year as “Green Revolution Year” locally named as Harit Kranti Varsha duly generating mass awareness about environment and about factors likely to bring about negative impacts on our environment. Some of them are enumerated below:

Policy announcements and initiatives:

1. Comprehensive first ever State Policy on Forest, Environment and Land Use for the State;
2. Compulsory Environmental Education for all schools starting from the primary education level with the view to inculcate the scientific and eco-friendly temper in the young minds;
3. Environmental Impact Assessment for all projects made mandatory with the view to ensure eco-friendly and sustainable growth;
4. Abandoned the implementation of medium-size Rathang Chhu Hydro power project to address the socio-environment concern of the people;
5. Closure order for high altitude Firing Range “G” to contain the further degradation of sub-alpine flora and fauna;

6. The year 1996 was declared the Green Revolution Year to kick start the mass awareness campaign for environmental awareness throughout the State;
7. To keep up the momentum generated during the Green Revolution Year, the decade 2000-2010 was declared a Green Revolution Decade for further cementing the environmental awareness campaign and to translate them into meaningful action by the society.
8. "Smriti Van" program - a green concept to plant trees in fond remembrance of near and dear ones, in reverence to gods/deities, was initiated into action in the State;
9. Institution of State-level award "*Rajya Van Samrakshan Evam Paryavaran Puraskar*" to encourage and boost the morale of individual/group engaged in eco-friendly acts;
10. Creation of a State Biodiversity Park for mass environmental conservation



11. Constitution of State Medicinal Plants Board to firm up the existing availability of medicinal plants initiate measures for their commercial plantation and harnessing;
12. Jari Buti Kosh – a fund created to regulate preservation measures of important medicinal plants and shrubs in the State;
13. Declaration of Sikkim as Organic State by 2015;
14. To drastically minimize usage of fuel wood in the rural households especially by the cross-section of people below poverty line, the State embarked on an extraordinary welfare measure of distribution of LPG connection free of cost. This single initiative contributed a lot in protection of green cover in the State;
15. In Sikkim, researchers have documented 105 wild fruit bearing plants some of which are of considerable market value. Till now, ten percent of the same have been harnessed for income generation. Not much is known about their mutual compatibility in space as for example genetically dominant and recessive species, dynamics of the total biodiversity settings, market value and consumer preference. Field research stationed in different geo-climatic regions altitude and terrains have been set up in the State. A research strategy to incorporate people's knowledge system

and the existing technical knowledge has been adopted. It is expected that through synthesis of technical knowknow and validated Intellectual Property of the people, a grass root condition will be created for launching a people's movement to cope with challenge of climate change locally. We have set up a Committee on Capacity Building for conservation-oriented forest working plans at the State and the district levels.

16. High level task force under the aegis of State Environment Commission has been constituted to suggest ways and means for amelioration of the state of environment has been set up;
17. Sikkim Green Mission has been put in place for undertaking massive plantation works in close coordination with community. This Mission is funded through the receipts from 2% budget of Public Works Department and Rural Management & Development Department and 1 % of all other Departments.
18. An innovative mechanism Eco-Club, Green Funds has been instituted in the schools and colleges. In this set up the volunteer students collect funds and deposit in the Bank with equal share being made available by the state Government for utilization by the students for conservation of their area, cleanliness and plantation of trees.
19. The central business street of the State capital city of Gangtok, Mahatma Gandhi Road has been fully beautified, remodeled and rebuilt on the pattern of an open Mall with marble flooring dully banning the movement of vehicular traffic and has been notified as "Spit Free Zone"
20. Efforts initiated to replicate this experiment in other smaller towns of the State.
21. Community volunteers serving as Himal Rakshak would be encouraged and awarded in recognition of their outstanding services rendered in the high altitude region.
22. To ensure lake conservation initiative in its true perspective, the assistance of local community has been inbuilt into the mechanism by constitution of Lake Conservation Committee, locally the Pokhari Samrakshan Samiti
23. State Environment Agency constituted
24. Climate Change Commission constituted
25. Sikkim Ecology Fund
26. Environment Cess Act formulated
27. River Course Development Project initiated
28. Developing Sikkim on the eco-city State concept

Ban and prohibition imposed:

1. Mountaineering expeditions on sacred peaks, caves, rocks, lakes and hot springs
2. Scaling of important peaks including Mt. Khangchendzonga (8598m)
3. Use of non-biodegradable materials like plastic and poly-bags
4. Green felling in forests
5. Grazing in reserved forest areas, plantation areas and water sources
6. Use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides & insecticides
7. Killing of wildlife and aquatic animals
8. Smoking in public places
9. Sale of Pan Parag
10. Commercial exploitation of medicinal and aromatic plants

Locally perceived positive outcomes on the environmental canvass of Sikkim Himalaya.

1. Increase in forest cover 43.95 % (1993-94)- 46.28%
2. Many of the medicinal plants and other endangered plants have shown a remarkable recovery. Now Sikkim boasts of an *insitu* germplasm of more than 424 medicinal plants.
3. Over 300 agro-pastoralists owning thousands of cattle were phased out from the reserve forests in the Kanchenjunga National Park buffer zone alone.
4. Substantial Increase in the population of Blue Sheep, Deer, Wild Boar, Porcupine and Himalayan Civet Cat;
5. Substantial increase in number of other wild animals, flora and fauna

After undertaking several considered policy initiatives, we have reports that glaciers in Sikkim are not as healthy as before, many stress and strains palpable in the natural ecology, locally speaking also. This is because the effect is not local but global in nature where we have been made to bear the brunt of global warming at the global level.

The traditional practices of the Sikkimese people as nature worshippers, worshipping the elements of nature like the Khangchendzonga, the rivers, streams and trees are encouraged to go hand in hand with modern means of achieving quicker development goals.

People worship gods and goddesses or have faith in the omnipotence of the Almighty conceived as different entities by different faith practitioners.

And as creation of the God we have forests, plants, animals and range of other living organisms that are sustained on complementary note. Now that on a very naïve understanding, we deduce that global challenges manifesting in erratic climatic behaviour, snow melting, flooding, land slides etc. are due to large scale disturbances caused by human interference to ruin the divine sanctity. Therefore, to live with Nature, in close proximity of all that is natural is the sure answer to this challenge and which, in fact, is worshipping the Gods in absolute sense.

Climate Change is a global phenomenon but to mitigate its effects each one of us has to take up the local initiative at different parts of the globe. Each one of us need to take up local initiatives for protection of our environment and reducing the green house gas emission. This will help us in mitigating the adverse effect of global warming.

Let me seek the permission of this distinguished gathering to share my impression that may likely add more flavour to this global initiative to tackle climate change issue:

1. Our basic thinking and lifestyle should change duly making it more environment-friendly;
2. Global agencies with means and expertise need to come to the aid of people like us and initiate works at the very local level;
3. Knowledge dissemination about global warming must reach the poorest and the remotest corner of the world to empower people in mitigation of this crisis looming large;
4. This global initiative should be developed into a creed, a faith cultivated – to go back to Nature and live with it;
5. To indulge in reckless exploitation of environment is an uncivilized act tantamount to destroying the very source of life on earth. This needs to be adequately stressed while deliberating on all related issues;
6. We come from different countries and states separated by geographical boundaries, following different faiths and belonging to different communities and castes. Yet we share the same sky and the same earth. We need to evolve a Collective Agenda at the socio-political level cutting across nations, regions and parties, which would effectively enforce collective responsibility and accountability leading to achieving the common goal;
7. This global initiative must be ungraded into a Universal Mission for a sustainable outcome and make it more focused, and comprehensive on a globally agreed remedial measures.

To conclude, I would like to highlight that India is meeting the twin challenges of climate change and energy security by pursuing a strategy of sustainable growth. It has been our effort to evolve a global regime which does

not unduly restrict our energy options, nor imposes significant costs of adjustment to a low-carbon economy. A shift to a low-carbon economy is critical to prevent climate change. But this can only be possible if the global regime is fair and equitable. India will contribute to this effort as a responsible global citizen, through its own ambitious Climate Change Action Plan. This sense of responsibility is obvious from our Prime Minister's solemn commitment that India's per capita emissions will never exceed that of developed countries, even as the country traverses a high growth trajectory.

Let our Mother Earth regain its past environmental glory.

Thank you all.

Jai Hind.

APPENDIX

GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

October 20, 2008

The Honorable Pawan Chamling
Chief Minister of Sikkim
Chief Minister's Secretariat, Tashiling
Gangtok-7371001
India

Dear Mr. Chief Minister

I'm pleased to formally invite you to a groundbreaking international forum dedicated to finding practical and sustainable solutions in our fight against global climate change. Although the United Nations has supported country-to-country negotiation about this pressing issue, these efforts have been slowed by concerns about which nations should make the greatest reductions in green house gas emissions and about the timeline for implementation. This forum will work to promote international action by forging international partnerships and advancing specific, practical cooperation by the industrial, energy, transportation and forestry sectors. Global climate crises require global solutions with input from leaders at all levels of government and society. I'm proud of California's efforts to address climate change at both the state and regional level. The passage of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 introduces some of the most stringent emission reduction and climate change mitigation measures ever undertaken, and we're making significant progress to move California from intention to implementation. But we cannot embark on this journey alone.

I invite you to join me at the Governors' Global Climate Summit in Beverly hills, California, on November 18 19, 2008. This Summit will help us implement policies that promote economic vitality around the world and move us closer to victory in the fight against global climate change. The cultural, social and geographic diversity of the states of India reflect the many ways we can work together to overcome our common challenges, and I have enclosed a draft declaration that provides a framework for further cross-regional collaboration. I welcome your comments and suggestions on this draft by November 1, and I hope you will sign the final version at the culmination of the summit.

Please consider attending this historic international event, which promises to be a positive, inspiring and enlightening step forward in the global fight against climate change.

Sincerely



Arnold Schwarzenegger

Draft Agenda

Tuesday, November 18th

08:00 AM - 03:00

Arrival & Registration

09:30 AM

Welcome from California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

Global Climate Change Film by Oxfam International (Introduced by *Jim Lyons*, Vice President for Policy and Communications, Oxfam International)

Opening Remarks by **Dr. Tom Kessinger**, Aga Khan Foundation International Ballroom

10:00 AM - 11:15 AM

Collaborating on Greenhouse Gas Reporting

This panel will discuss the opportunities to develop common protocols and standards to coordinate reporting of greenhouse gas emissions across borders. Consistent, credible and accurate measurement and reporting is the foundation of individual and collaborative efforts by states and provinces to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as called for in the Bali Action Plan of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Chair: Alexander B. "Pete" Grannis, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, State of New York

Moderator: Diane Wittenberg, Executive Director, The Climate Registry

Panel Members:

Dr. Adrian Fernandez, President, National Institute of Ecology, United Mexican States

Dr. Guoqiang Lu, Division Chief of International Cooperation, National Development and Reform Commission, People's Republic of China

Brian M. Storms, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, APX

Bill Gerwing, General Manager, Regulatory Affairs, BP America

Nancy McFadden, Senior Vice President for Public Affairs, Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation

Annie Petsonk, International Counsel for Climate Change, Environmental Defense Fund

11:15 AM - 12:15 PM

International Ballroom

Luncheon

International Ballroom

12:15 AM - 12:30 PM

Address by Leon Panetta, Former White House Chief of Staff and Co-Chair of the Joint Ocean Commission

International Ballroom

12:30 PM - 02:00 PM

Sectoral Cooperation to Combat Global Warming

Sectoral Cooperation to Combat Global Warming This panel will discuss the importance of both targeted actions to reduce emissions and partnership opportunities for partnership between developed and developing state and provincial governments. Such targeted actions can take the form of technology transfer, best practices sharing, and market-based approaches to reducing emissions or other actions that provide mutually beneficial outcomes. These actions are not intended to displace the existing successful efforts to create a highly credible offset market, establish economy-wide caps on emissions, or any other actions by our respective states and provinces or federal governments.

Chair: Linda S. Adams, Secretary for Environmental Protection, State of California

Moderator: Steve Howard, Chief Executive Officer, The Climate Group

Panel Members:

Ambassador Angelos Pangratis, Deputy Head of Delegation of the European Commission to the United States of America

Dr. Jan Corfee-Morlot, Senior Policy Advisor, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Marc Stuart, Co-Founder, EcoSecurities

Dr. Jayant Sathaye, Leader-International Energy Group, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Dr. Fuqiang Yang, Vice President and Chief China Representative, Energy Foundation

Daniel E. Klein, Project Manager, Center for Clean Air Policy

Michael Sweeney, California Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy

Drew Kodjak, Executive Director, The International Council on Clean Transportation

International Ballroom

02:00 PM **Unveiling Climate Solutions Showcase**

Beverly Hills Ballroom

02:30 PM - 04:00 PM

Climate Action Panel Breakout - Energy

Energy use is a primary source of greenhouse gas emissions in each of the world's major emitting nations. New approaches are needed to both satisfy the growing demand for affordable energy while also lowering these harmful emissions. This panel will identify and establish cooperative activities across national boundaries in energy efficiency and demand-side management, renewable energy generation and carbon capture and storage.

Chair: Dr. David Cash, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, State of Massachusetts

Moderator: Jackalyn Pfannenstiel, Chairman, California Energy Commission

Panel Members:

Dr. Jayant Sathaye, International Energy Group Leader, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Dr. Fuqiang Yang, Vice President & Chief China Representative, Energy Foundation

Lewis Gillies, Chief Executive, Hydrogen Energy International

Kim Saylor-Laster, Vice President, Energy, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Mike Ahearn, Chief Executive Officer, First Solar **Mike O'Sullivan**, Senior Vice President, Development, FPL Energy, LLC

Vice President of Business Management, FPL Energy, LLC Wilshire

02:30 PM - 04:00PM

Climate Action Panel Breakout - Transportation and Mobility

The transportation sector accounts for approximately 15 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and represents the fastest growing share of emissions in most countries. Panelists will focus on actions that can provide sustainable personal mobility and goods movement to a growing global population while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions through appropriate community planning, and clean transportation technologies and policies. The panel will outline future opportunities for policy and technology transfer efforts on land use planning, personal mobility, goods movement and low-carbon fuels.

Chair: John Gerretsen, Minister of the Environment, Province of Ontario

Moderator: Drew Kodjak, Executive Director, The International Council on Clean Transportation

Panel Members:

Martha Ruth Del Toro Gaytán, Secretary of Environment for Sustainable Environment, State of Jalisco, United Mexican States

Peter Calthorpe, Principal, Calthorpe and Associates

Dr. Yufu Cheng, Managing Director, Innovation Center for Energy and Transportation

Mario Garnero, Chairman, Brasilinvest Group and President, United Nations Association - Brazil

Miguel Pulido, Mayor of Santa Ana, California

04:15 PM - 05:45 PM

Climate Action Panel Breakout - Cement, Iron, Steel and Aluminum

Cement, iron, steel and aluminum are globally traded commodities that together account for approximately 10 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Panelists will explore the economic, trade and implementation issues with the application of targeted approaches to these specific industries. Potential areas in which future agreement will be pursued include: technology transfer, best energy practices, emissions intensity standards and international trade constraints.

Chair: Dale E. Bonner, Secretary for Business, Transportation and Housing, State of California

Moderator: Daniel E. Klein, Project Manager and Consultant, Center for Clean Air Policy

Panel Members:

Michael Northrop, Program Director, Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Jerry Marks, Manager, J Marks & Associates, LLC, Consultant to International Aluminum Institute

Madam Jiaman Jin, Executive Director, Global Environmental Institute

John T. Bloom, Jr., Vice President and Chief Economist, Cemex US Operations

Henry Derwent, President and Chief Executive Officer, International Emissions Trading Association Whittier

04:15 PM - 05:45 PM

Climate Action Panel Breakout - Forestry and Agriculture

Deforestation and land use change account for 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Forest and agricultural lands, the source of these emissions, also provide the world with food, wood products, energy, habitat and overall sustenance for many indigenous communities. This panel will highlight sub-national efforts in the forest and agricultural sectors that are providing real, measurable, verifiable and cost-effective climate change benefits. The panel will also outline an agreement to be signed at the evening reception by California and states from the Republic of Indonesia and the Federative Republic of Brazil on joint cooperation to promote collaboration on the topic of reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation, known as REDD.

Co-Chairs: Mike Chrisman, Secretary for Resources, State of California

A.G. Kawamura, Secretary for Food & Agriculture, State of California

Moderator: Peter Seligman, Chairman, Conservation International

Panel Members:

Governor Carlos Eduardo de Souza Braga, State of Amazonas, Federative Republic of Brazil

Governor Yusuf Irandi, Province of Aceh, Republic of Indonesia
Michael Sweeney, California Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy

Governor Blairo Maggi, State of Mato Grosso, Federative Republic of Brazil

Governor Ana Julia de Vasconcelos Carepa, State Para, Federative Republic of Brazil

Marthin Billa, Milinau Regent, Province of East Kalimantan (Borneo), Republic of Indonesia

Michael Sweeney, California Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy

Michele de Nevers, Senior Manager, Environment Department, World Bank Group

Kathleen Matthews, Executive Vice President Global Communications and Public Affairs, Marriott International, Inc.

06:30 PM

Climate Solutions Showcase Reception

Welcome by **Rosario Marin**, Secretary of State and Consumer Services, State of California

Beverly Hills Ballroom

07:30 PM

Signing Ceremony

Signing Ceremony to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation (REDD) States from the Federative Republic of Brazil and Indonesia representing the largest tropically forested states in the world, will sign agreements with American States to work cooperatively to promote and develop joint REDD programs.

Beverly Hills Ballroom

Wednesday, November 19th

09:00 AM - 03:00 PM Registration
International Ballroom

09:00 AM - 11:30

Welcome by California Governor and Co-hosts :

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger

Florida Governor Charlie Crist

Wisconsin Governor Jim

Doyle Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich

Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius

Witnessing the World Response: A Short Film by National Geographic

Message from Prime Minister Tony Blair

Progress from Day One Linda S. Adams, Secretary for Environmental Protection, State of California

Carter Roberts, Chief Executive Officer, World Wildlife Fund

Dr. Sabine Miltner, Director, Deutsche Bank

The Global Warming Challenge and Responses to Date

Moderator: **Scott Pelley**, CBS

Representative from the United Nations:

Richard Kinley, Deputy Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Governors from the United States of America

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor, State of California

Charlie Crist, Governor, State of Florida

Jim Doyle, Governor, State of Wisconsin

Rod Blagojevich, Governor, State of Illinois

Kathleen Sebelius, Governor, State of Kansas

Representatives from People's Republic of China

Guangsheng Gao, Director General, Department of Climate Change, National Development Reform Commission

Representatives from the United Mexican States **Jose Guadalupe Osuna Millan**, Governor, State of Baja California

Eduardo Bours Castelo, Governor, State of Sonora

Representatives from Canada **Barry Penner**, Minister of Environment for British Columbia

John Gerretsen, Minister of the Environment, Ontario Representative from the Federative

Representative from the Republic of India

Pawan Chamling, Chief Minister, State of Sikkim

Dr. Nagin Nanda, IFS, Director, Department of Environment & Scientific Technology,
Himachal Pradesh International Ballroom

11:00 PM - 01:00 PM

Climate Solutions Showcase

11:45 PM - 12:45PM

Luncheon

01:00 PM - 03:00PM

Climate Leaders Dialogue and Signing Ceremony

Song by **Jamia Simone Nash** Images from **National Geographic**

Address by **Martin Davidson**, Chief Executive, British Council

Comments by **Climate Champions** and **Michael Cox**, Chair, California Student Sustainability Coalition

Climate Leaders Dialogue

Moderator: **Scott Pelley**, CBSA discussion among governors, premiers and other world leaders about how climate goals can be turned into action. Actions will include future collaboration by summit participants to build successful green economies and how these actions can advance a global agreement in Copenhagen in 2009.

Governors from the United States of America: **Arnold Schwarzenegger**, Governor, State of California

Charlie Crist, Governor, State of Florida

Rod Blagojevich, Governor, State of Illinois

Kathleen Sebelius, Governor, State of Kansas

Jim Doyle, Governor, State of Wisconsin

Representatives from the Federative Republic of Brazil: **Carlos Eduardo de Souza Braga**, Governor, State of Amazonas

Ana Júlia de Vasconcelos Carepa, Governor, State of Para

Blairo Maggi, Governor, State of Mato Grosso

Representatives from the Republic of Indonesia: **Dr. Fauzi Bowo**, Governor, Province of Jakarta

Yusuf Irwandi, Governor, Province of Aceh

Arief Yuwono, Secretary General, Ministry of the Environment

Representative from the European Commission:

Ambassador Angelos Pangratis, Deputy Head of Delegation

Global Climate Summit Declaration

Mary Nichols, Chairwoman, California Air Resources Board Mary Nichols will describe the purpose and intent of the declaration to be signed by governors and premiers as well as any other agreements that have been signed.

Signing of the Declaration

International Ballroom

03:30 AM - 04:00PM

Press Conference

Global Climate Solution Declaration

November 19,2008

Based on conclusive scientific evidence, we recognize that global climate change is a grave threat to our people, our environment, and our respective ways of life. Therefore, we resolve to act quickly to stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid the resulting catastrophic impacts to the world's ecosystems, oceans, water supplies, infrastructure, food production, and human health. The magnitude and urgency of the challenges in stabilizing the climate will require an unprecedented level of collaboration and cooperation among all levels of government around the world.

We also recognize that the transition to a low carbon society will invigorate and strengthen global, national and regional economies by enhancing energy security, increasing energy efficiency, and creating new jobs and industries that stimulate diverse, de-centralized and sustainable economic activity.

We further recognize that states and provinces from around the world, including the undersigned, have embarked on a journey to pursue innovative actions and policies to address climate change. This declaration is another step that strengthens and advances our shared vision for long-term cooperative action. We seek to create a low carbon society and enhance energy security by providing ongoing support to our national governments as they combat climate change.

Today, we come together in state-province partnership to help advance the ongoing international efforts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, based

on the following guiding principles:

- Stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid catastrophic climate change, consistent with the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- Achieve quantifiable greenhouse gas emission reductions collectively while recognizing that there are common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities among developed, developing, and transitional governments;
- Provide technical assistance to and investment in sector specific activities, including transfer of clean energy research, and assistance with development, demonstration, and deployment of climate friendly technologies, particularly in developing countries;
- Accelerate capacity building efforts targeted toward key sectors of our economies; and
- Strengthen the ability of all regions of the world to adapt to climate change and assist those that are disproportionately affected, or most likely to suffer the consequences of climate change.

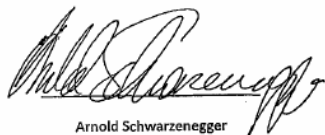
To realize these principles we will work together and with our respective national governments

in an effort to move toward the following goals:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in sectors with a high potential for environmental and economic benefits including: forestry, agriculture, cement, iron and steel, aluminum, energy, and transportation;
- Employ those actions that are most suited to providing mutually beneficial outcomes, including technology transfer, incentive programs, sharing of best practices and market or non market-based programs;
- Pursue opportunities among the undersigned that complement existing efforts to further explore specific mitigation and adaptation strategies;
- Scale up investments in climate friendly technologies and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change;

- Grow our economies and enhance overall quality of life through research } development and deployment of technologies that will reduce greenhouse gases;
 - Focus research } development and deployment activities on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies } zero- and low-carbon electricity generation and fuels } improved mobility through better planning and transportation infrastructure } biological carbon sequestration } climate change impacts and adaptation;
 - Foster exchanges between researchers and educators to strengthen the global climate change knowledge base by building upon existing relationships between academic and laboratory researchers } as well as international student exchange programs; and
 - Accelerate capacity building for development of monitoring and reporting programs that provide transparent } coordinated and consistent measurement } and verification of greenhouse gas emissions to ensure environmental integrity;
- To build this partnership we will work together to actively solicit the support of governments at all levels and coordinate our activities with national climate change programs.

United States of America



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor, State of California




Bill Ritter Jr.
Governor, State of Colorado



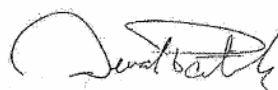
Charlie Crist
Governor, State of Florida



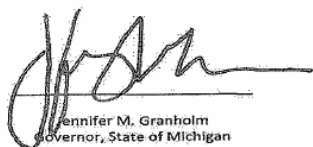
Rod Blagojevich
Governor, State of Illinois



Kathleen Sebelius
Governor, State of Kansas



Deval Patrick
Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts



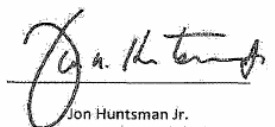
Jennifer M. Granholm
Governor, State of Michigan



David A. Paterson
Governor, State of New York



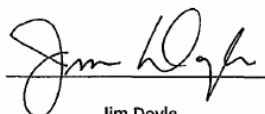
Ted Kulongoski
Governor, State of Oregon



Jon Huntsman Jr.
Governor, State of Utah



Christine Gregoire
Governor, State of Washington

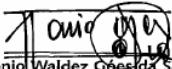


Jim Doyle
Governor, State of Wisconsin

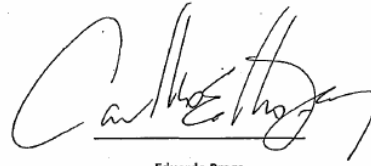


Martin O'Malley
Governor, State of Maryland

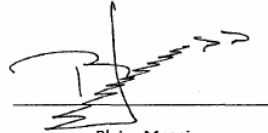
Federative of Brazil



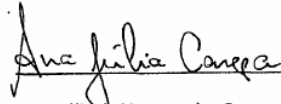
Antônio Waldez Góes da Silva
Governador do Amapá



Eduardo Braga
Governor, State of Amazonas

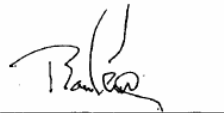


Blairo Maggi
Governor, State of Mato Grosso

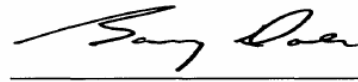


Ana Júlia Carepa
Governor, State of Para

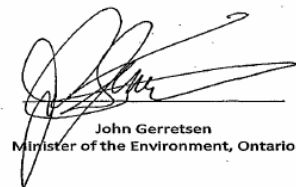
Canada



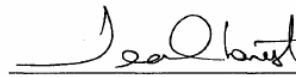
Barry Penner
Minister of the Environment, British Columbia



Gary Doer
Premier, Province of Manitoba

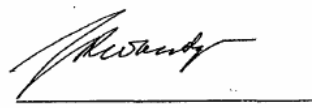


John Gerretsen
Minister of the Environment, Ontario

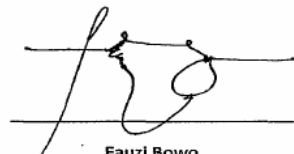


Jean Cerest
Premier, Province of Quebec

Republic of Indonesia

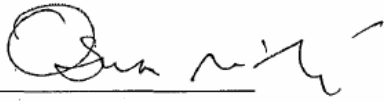


Yusuf Irawandi
Governor, Province of Aceh

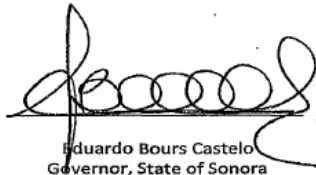


Fauzi Bowo
Governor, Province of Jakarta

United Mexican States

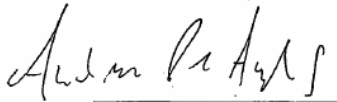


José Guadalupe Osuna Millán
Governor, Baja California

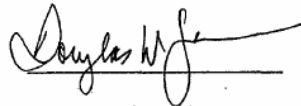


Eduardo Bours Castelo
Governor, State of Sonora

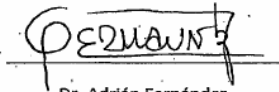
As an Honorary Witness



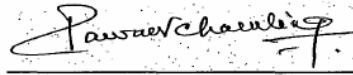
Andrea De Angelis
United Nations Development Programme - China



Douglas Gardner
United Nations Development Programme

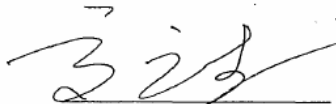


Dr. Adrián Fernández
National Institute of Ecology - Mexico



Pawan Chamling
Chief Minister, State of Sikkim - India

National Development and Reform Commission of People's Republic of China
Participated in the Summit as an Observer



Guangsheng Gao
National Development and Reform
Commission



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

December 10, 2008

Shri Pawan Chamling
Honorable Chief Minister
Government of Sikkim
Mintokgang, P.O. Raj Bhawan - 737101
Sikkim
India

Dear Shri Chamling,

Thank you for helping make the Governors' Global Climate Summit such a successful event. It was an honor and pleasure to host this historic summit in the golden state, and the knowledge and expertise you brought to the panels and forums were a critical part of our success.

As global environmental leaders, we made some tremendous strides toward victory in the fight against climate change. Our agreements to work together to reduce tropical deforestation and establish a framework for the sequel to the Kyoto Protocol sent a strong message about our willingness to make a big, global push to restore our planet's health. I invite you to visit the summit website, www.governorsglobalclimatesummit.org, where you can find electronic copies of the declaration and the memorandum of understanding. Thanks to a special partnership with the University of California, you can also view parts of the summit online.

You're probably the last person who needs to be told how important it is to reverse the damage done by global climate change. It's the great environmental challenge of the 21st century, and we all have a role to play in this effort. Thanks again for the good work you're doing and for being part of this groundbreaking international event.

With warm regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger

/jh

